

Isopropyl Paraben

sc-211678

Material Safety Data Sheet



The Power to Question

Hazard Alert Code
Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

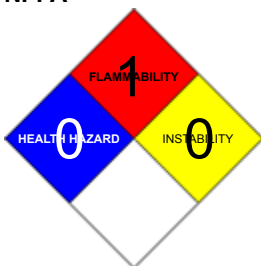
PRODUCT NAME

Isopropyl Paraben

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER

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EMERGENCY

ChemWatch
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305
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(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

SYNONYMS

C10-H12-O3, "benzoic acid, p-hydroxy-, isopropyl ester", "p-hydroxybenzoic acid, isopropyl ester", "isopropyl p-hydroxybenzoate", isopropyl-4-hydroxybenzoate, "iso-propyl hydroxybenzoate", preservative

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

		Min	Max
Flammability	1		
Toxicity	0		
Body Contact	0		Min/Nil=0
Reactivity	0		Low=1
Chronic	2		Moderate=2
			High=3
			Extreme=4

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects, the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident.
- Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

EYE

- Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN

- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

INHALED

- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
- Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.
- Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.
 - Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact and inhalation of generated dust.
- After either injection, skin contact swallowing, p-hydroxybenzoates can cause allergic reactions. Cross-sensitivity occurs between different species.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
isopropyl paraben	4191-73-5	100

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with eyes

- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, seek medical attention.

SKIN

If skin contact occurs

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

INHALED

- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.
- If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available
Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available
Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	>1

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Solid which exhibits difficult combustion or is difficult to ignite.
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination / mixing with oxidizing agents as ignition may result.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

Avoid generating and breathing dust.

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

Glass container.

Plastic container.

Multi-ply woven plastic or paper bag with sealed plastic liner

NOTE Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse.

- Check that containers are clearly labeled

Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)	isopropyl paraben (Inert or Nuisance Dust (d) Total dust)		10						Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal limits.
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	isopropyl paraben (Inert or Nuisance Dust (d) Respirable fraction)		5						
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	isopropyl paraben (Inert or Nuisance Dust (d) Total dust)		15						
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	isopropyl paraben (Particulates not other wise regulated - Total dust)		10						
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	isopropyl paraben (Particulates not other wise regulated - Respirable fraction)		5						
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)	isopropyl paraben (Inert or Nuisance Dust(d) Respirable		5						

	fraction)			
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	isopropyl paraben (Particles Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise)	10 (I)		
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	isopropyl paraben (Particles Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC))	10 (N)		
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	isopropyl paraben (Specified (PNOS) / Particules (insolubles ou peu solubles) non précisées par ailleurs)	3 (R)		
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	isopropyl paraben (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5		
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	isopropyl paraben (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5		(n)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	isopropyl paraben (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Total Dust)	- 10		Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means "particles not otherwise regulated."
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	isopropyl paraben (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)	5		
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	isopropyl paraben (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Respirable Fraction)	- 5		Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR

means "particles not otherwise regulated."

US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	isopropyl paraben (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)-Respirable fraction)	5	
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	isopropyl paraben (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)	10	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

•Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 1432000 & 1492001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET

Wear general protective gloves i.e. Disposable polythene gloves or Cotton gloves or Light weight rubber gloves, with Barrier cream preferably Safety footwear.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area.

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	180.20
Melting Range (°F)	Not available	Boiling Range (°F)	Not available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible	Flash Point (°F)	Not available
pH (1% solution)	Not applicable	Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available
pH (as supplied)	Not applicable	Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available

/
RTECS
No

Alcohol	293	85	0		0	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			D	1
ic																	
beverag																	
es /																	
CAS:419																	
1- 73-																	
5 /																	

Legend: EHS=EHS Number (EHS=GESAMP Working Group on the Evaluation of the Hazards of Harmful Substances Carried by Ships) NRT=Net Register Tonnage, A1a=Bioaccumulation log Pow, A1b=Bioaccumulation BCF, A1=Bioaccumulation, A2=Biodegradation, B1=Acuteaquatic toxicity LC/ECIC50 (mg/l), B2=Chronic aquatic toxicity NOEC (mg/l), C1=Acute mammalian oral toxicity LD50 (mg/kg), C2=Acute mammalian dermal toxicity LD50 (mg/kg), C3=Acute mammalian inhalation toxicity LC50 (mg/kg), D1=Skin irritation & corrosion, D2=Eye irritation & corrosion, D3=Long-term health effects, E1=Tainting, E2=Physical effects on wildlife & benthic habitats, E3=Interference with coastal amenities, For column A2: R=Readily biodegradable, NR=Not readily biodegradable. For column D3: C=Carcinogen, M=Mutagenic, R=Reprotoxic, S=Sensitising, A=Aspiration hazard, T=Target organ systemic toxicity, L=Lung injury, N=Neurotoxic, I=Immunotoxic. For column E1: NT=Not tainting (tested), T=Tainting test positive. For column E2: Fp=Persistent floater, F=Floater, S=Sinking substances. The numerical scales start from 0 (no hazard), while higher numbers reflect increasing hazard. (GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships)

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

isopropyl paraben (CAS: 4191-73-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "US Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Cosmetic ingredients found safe as used"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
- Possible skin sensitiser*.

* (limited evidence).

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
isopropyl paraben	4191- 73- 5	R43

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■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references. A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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